

The Times.

Ogburn, Cole & Albright,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

An Independent and Literary Journal.

TERMS \$2.00 Per Annum,
IN ADVANCE.

Devoted to News, Internal Improvements, Education, Agriculture, Manufacture, Commerce and the Markets.

VOL. I.

GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1856.

{NO. 48.

Office on Market Street, one door East of Albright's Hotel.

THE TIMES

Published every Thursday, in Greensborough, North Carolina,

BY

OGBURN, COLE & ALBRIGHT.

RESPONDING EDITORS—ROBERT G. STAPLES, Portsmouth, Va.; W. R. HUNTER (formerly of S.C.) New York City.

TERMS:

One copy one year.....\$ 2.00
6 Copies10.00
10 "15.00

No paper sent unless the money accompanys the order, nor will the paper be sent longer than paid for.

Specimen copies sent gratis, on application.

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Way-side Gleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

A LOST RHYME.

BY LOTTE LINWOOD.

Standing here within the casement
Where I stood last winter time,
I am dreaming in my sorrow,—
I am weeping out a rhyme.
And I mind me of a loved one,
That stood closely by me then,
Who is sleeping in the church-yard—
Who will come not back again.
And I watch the feathered snow-fall,
Cold as the last kiss he gave—
It will rest so softly, lightly,
Down upon his new-made grave.

Sweet to rest beneath the willow,
With the pure snow making flowers
On the drooping boughs above us,
When the storm of sorrow lowers!
Sweet to turn from life's wild tumult,
From its mourning and unrest;
And to know no heavier burden
Than the snow-flakes on our breast!

Harford, Ct.

FOR THE TIMES.

LITTLE WILLIE.

Calm and motionless now Willie
Lies in death's long dreamless sleep,—
And around his little coffin.

Friends and parents sadly weep.

That fair brow is pale and icy—
From the lips the smile has flown
From the eyes so bright and joyous,
Light has now forever gone.

Fragrant flowers are scattered round him,
Flowers, which he used to love:—
But never more he'll see them blooming,
For his home is now above.

Soon beneath the drooping willow,
They will lay him down to rest,—
Gone from Earth, yet doth his spirit,
Dwell in Heaven, among the blest.

Fare above the starry heavens,
With the pure angelic band,—
Happy with his Savior, Willie,
Dwelleth in the spirit-land.

Then, a long farewell, sweet Willie!

Thou hast gained the happy shore,
Farce well! till we meet thee,

Where sad partings are no more.

S. S. S.

FOR THE TIMES.

WAIFS FROM ST. CARMORE DALE.

BY COROLLA H. CRISWELL.

THE COQUETTE.

Protect me, all ye powers! from this
Enslaving creature! Though 'tis bliss
To gaze into her eyes and feel
Encircling all my heart their smile,
Reflection bids me shun its guile.

Thus soliloquized Julien Delamere.

And yet each day found him in her
presence, drinking as it were, from her
lamentful eyes, long, sweet draughts of
love.

Lady Emilie was certainly beautiful—but as finished a coquette as you
may meet in a life-time. If she had a
heart, it was so entrenched behind
vanity and pride that no besieger had
as yet caused it to capitulate.

Delamere was a proud man—and
when a proud man loves, it is with a
depth and silence that no other knows.

Yet, Delamere was not blind to her
faults—while he worshipped her beauty
and the finer qualities of her mind, he
despised her vanity. Pride, that
is proper pride, he was willing to accord her, but the pride that caused her to
look with contempt upon those she
thought beneath her in purse or station,

was to him, to say the least, despicable. And then, her coquetry—to him, it was inexcusable—he came to a determination to cure her, if possible, of that unhappy frailty. First, he would be sure whether she loved him, as sometimes he fancied.

He called upon her one morning, while she sat listlessly in her elegant *bou d'or*, trifling with beautiful bouquet she had just received, and without much preface, informed her that he was about to leave the country for Europe, perhaps never to return. She started, and turned as pale as the marble statuette of Cupid at her elbow, and her lips trembled nervously. His glance was fixed upon her—it was enough; he was satisfied.

"Perhaps," said he, with a secret thrill of joy, "you may regret my absence, Lady Emilie?"

She rallied immediately—the color came back to her cheeks, and there was a proud curl on her lip, as she coldly answered, "perhaps, yet others will soon console me."

He rose; and bowing with distant politeness, rejoined—"then, let me bid you adieu! I go tomorrow." And he was gone.

The last echo of his feet had scarcely died away upon her listening ear, before she burst into a passion of tears, crying, "fool, fool that I am! The only one of my heart I have banished forever!"

Six months passed away—and Lady Emilie had heard nothing of Delamere. In secret was she a mourner—society missed her sparkling presence—no more did gay gallants complain of her coquetry.

At length, she was told of his return, by a friend of both parties, who informed her likewise of his approaching marriage. The news was like a death blow to her—and when shortly after, she chanced to meet her former lover at a place of public resort, and saw a fair girl hanging upon his arm—oh, it was the agony of despair that well nigh crushed her heart. Delamere saw her—and marked the great change in her whole mein. He was filled with sympathy—the old love was strong within him yet. But he kept aloof. His friend whispered to him, "mark you the change in Lady Emilie? She is no longer the gay coquette—some villain has broken her heart." Delamere started at these strong expressions, but said nothing.

The next day found him at her dwelling. She received him with a pale face and cold, sad manner. He was embarrassed—the conversation was restrained—but at last she faltered out, "allow me to congratulate you on your approaching happiness, Ju-

lian." What mean you?" he asked, gazing with surprise upon her white, calm face and drooping eyes.

"Your marriage, I mean," with a gasping sigh which she could not suppress.

"A mistake, dear lady! Believe me, Emilie, I love you yet, you only! Oh, do not banish me again!"

She made no reply. He sprung to her side. She had fainted from excess of joy.

In three weeks they were married.

From the Saturday Evening Mail.

A Link From Memory's Chain.

BY MARTHA HAINES BUTT.

Oh, who can say they love not to live? that earth hath no joy for them?

Who would give up life to lie in the cold gloomy grave while earth is in all her budding beauty—oh, who would die in sweet Spring time. Sad and disconsolate must be that heart which exclaims, "I would gladly die."

I think me now of a lovely creature whose bright face pictured naught but happiness and joy; her bright eyes like a true mirror reflected that rapture her heart felt. How gay was her step; how free was she—not more tithe was the spring bird as it soared heavenward chanting its lay.

All courted her society, all felt her influence as one doth gentle flowers by their perfume.

Oh, what a loving, confiding friend was she; so innocent, so good. When in her society the hours would glide rapidly away, and much did I lament when the time drew near for her to leave me.

* * * * *

We parted; I saw the pearly gem as it sparkled in her dark eyes and marked her lips as they trembled.

And yet Theresa was so happy. Ah, is not me why? for it was her bridal morning; earth was clad, in verdure—Winter no longer reigned supreme for Spring had eclipsed the Ice King. Theresa was happy—ah, yes! for who would not be happy—ah, yes! for who would not be happy. He whom she so fondly loved stood by her side.

The ceremony was over; one fond kiss did I imprint upon her fair brow—and no more did I behold her face till three long years had passed away upon the wings of time.

* * * * *

And is this Theresa my cherished friend? the once gay bird which nestled in my bosom? Why is her song hushed? Where is the rose which so late bloomed upon her cheek? She is alone! I will not disturb her reverie, but listen for a moment. Surely, it cannot be Theresa—hear her words!

"Oh, I would gladly die; death would be a sweet relief to me, for my spirit pines to be unfettered; I cannot, love life—oh, that my companions were the sweet wild flowers and the quiet stars—that some bird might bear my soul away upon its wings. Oh, how I envy its freedom as I watch it wending its way to its heaven home. Then, aye! then long years of woe and misery have passed—unkind, unfaithful one: broken are the marriage vows and now I'm left to pine neglected. Who would not rather welcome death a thousand times? But heaven will be kind and ere long my spirit will be free."

I could hear no more—I could scarcely believe my own ears. All things reeled before me; opening the door I twined my arms around the gentle though wronged Theresa, my loved and loving friend—clasping her to my bosom I prayed that heaven would yet wreak her vengeance upon him who had caused her to suffer thus. Ah, she had "loved not too wisely, but too well."

Norfolk, Va.

MUSIC IN EVERYTHING.—The elements of music are in everything around us; they are found in every part of creation, in the chirpings of the feathered choristers of nature; in the voices or calls of various animals; in the melancholy sound of the waterfall, or the wild roar of the waves; in the hum of the distant multitudes, or the concussion of sonorous bodies; in the winds, alike when the dying cadence falls lightly on the ear as it agitates the trees of the forest, as when the hurricane sweeps around. All these contain the rudiments of harmony, and may be easily supposed to have furnished the minds of intelligent creatures with such ideas of sound as time and accumulated observation have brought to light.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.—How many millions and millions of times has that prayer been preferred by Christians of all denominations! So wide, indeed, is the sound thereof gone forth, that daily, and almost without intermission, from the ends of the earth, and afar off upon the sea, it is ascending to heaven like incense and a pure offering. Nor needs it the gift of prophecy to foretell, that though "heaven and earth shall pass away," these words of our blessed Lord "shall not pass away," till every petition in it has been answered—till the kingdom of God shall come, and his will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

Montgomery.

A GOOD MORT.—The maker of a new clock for Temple Hall, London, was desired to wait on the benchers of the temple for a suitable motto to be placed upon it.

The sealed fountain of Ella's sorrows gushed forth at this expression of human sympathy; this drop of moisture, in the arid desert of his heart,

and on asking for the motto, one of them testily replied, "Go about your business." Taking this as an answer to his question, he placed it on the clock. The benchers, though at first surprised, concluded that there could be no better motto; so that ever since the Temple clock has continued to remind lawyers and others to go about their own business.

"Oh, uncle!" she exclaimed, in a burst of passionate emotion, "you have not forgotten Claude; you love him still; I knew you must relent. Let me speak of him, uncle—I cannot bear this silence, it seems like the silence of death."

"Ella," said Mr. Percy, raising his head with a darkening countenance, "forget me! I have not commanded you never to breathe his name?"

"But you love him," repeated Ella, excited beyond the power of self-control; "you weep for him. Oh! my uncle, talk not of Paris. Let us travel over our own country in search of him for whom we both are mourning. I cannot live in this uncertainty. I sometimes think I should be less miserable if I knew he were dead, than to live in this state of agonizing suspense. And yet," continued she wringing her hands, "whither should we go?"

She paused in her wild utterance, terrified at the effect of her words. Twice Ella, who had loved him so tenderly that her love cast out fear, turned coldly away from him the pale roses of her cheeks, and shrunk from the caresses she once sought and returned. A restless, insatiable desire for change took possession of him. He could not live surrounded by mute remembrances of his son. A picture, representing Claude in the brilliant beauty of boyhood, was taken down from the wall.

"Oh! cruel and head-hearted," thought Ella, "thus to vent my anger on the unconscious semblance of his son?"

She knew not the silent workings of his soul.

The portrait of his departed wife, the beautiful image of the loved and lost, on which he had been accustomed to gaze for years, and thus keep alive the remembrance of her youthful beauty—he turned its face to the wall. The eyes, following him wherever he moved, seemed to ask, reproachfully, for her lost son.

What did he not seek to recall the young wanderer? Indomitable pride still forbade.

To recall an act would be an acknowledgement of error, and a stain on the infallibility of his character. As week after week passed by, without bringing tidings of the exile, vague fears and dark misgivings haunted and oppressed him. Perhaps, driven to despair by a father's cruelty, and unable to contend with the ills that youth and inexperience ever exaggerate, he had lifted a suicidal hand, or given his body to the secrecy and silence of the dark rolling stream. He would have given his pride, his name, yes, life itself, for one line, assuring him of the safety of his discarded boy. It was when his mind was wrought up almost to madness by this suggestion, he saw in the public print an account of a young man whose body was washed on the shores of one of the rivers of the West. The stranger was young and handsome, but there was nothing about his person by which his name could be identified, and "unknown" was written over his grave. Mr. Percy crushed the paper in his bosom, so that no eye but his own could see the startling paragraph; but the image of that wave-washed body never forsook him. Floating on the current of memory, it was for ever drifting to the desolate strand of his thoughts, where sorrow and remorse hung weeping over it.

"Would you like to go to Paris?" said he one morning, to the sad and drooping Ella.

"Oh! yes, uncle!" she cried, and, in her rapture at the idea of flying away from herself, she threw her arms around his neck and kissed his cheek. It was the first time she had voluntarily caressed him since Claude's banishment, and he was strangely moved. He pressed her to his heart, and she felt it throbbing as she never thought that hard heart could throb. As he bent his head to conceal the agitation of his features, she noticed that silvery shadows were fast spreading over his jetty locks. Absorbed in her own grief, a grief not unmixed with indignation against its author, she had not observed the marks of suffering, more bitter and wearier because concealed on the lofty lineaments of Mr. Percy. But that palpitating heart, those whitening locks, and could it be? yes—that tear falling on the cheek that rested on his bosom—all spoke of the chastisement avenging nature had inflicted.

Mr. Percy found not the rest he sought. The bland, delicious gales, the soft, golden sunsets, the grand and solemn ruins, the magnificent monuments of departed genius, instilled no balm into his tortured and remorseful spirit. Where pride once reigned in regal majesty, the tottering feeling of insecurity which haunts the soul, unsupported by Christian faith, when one by one the frail reeds of earthly hope are breaking from beneath it, alone remained. He languished to return once more to the home he had deserted, and to feel himself surrounded once more by the mementoes of life's happier hours.—If he must die, let him be in the midst of those mute remembrances, from which he had once impatiently fled. *</p

Original Poem.

FOR THE INFORMATION
OF THE PUBLIC.
There's no lamping
in darkness—no distress;
Where none was praying,
Upon the comfortless.

The Christian smiles with pleasure,
And lends a helping hand;
That all may gain the treasure
Sought by the temperance band.
And woman, too, approving,
Is doing all she can—
She must, she will be moving
To rescue fallen man!

The happy day is coming,
When all shall give their aid—
Lord, hasten its appearing—
Nor let it be delayed;
Let none be known to waver,
Who have the work begun;
Import new zeal to labor
Till all the work is done.

Political.

Governor's Message.

Gov. Bragg sent in his Message to both Houses of the General Assembly on Tuesday of last week. We find it impossible to make room for it entirely, but will condense below such parts as will be of more general interest to our readers. After speaking at some length on the affairs of the Federal Government, and the recent Presidential election, he turns his attention homeward and says:

It gives me pleasure to be able to state to you that since your last session, the general condition of the State has been one of prosperity and improvement. Our public works are steadily advancing, our colleges and schools are on the increase, and are generally in a high state of prosperity; our Common School system, though by no means perfect, is yet gradually improving and manifesting very decided signs of the beneficial results anticipated from it. Our great interest, agriculture, is showing nothing of others, is attracting the notice it deserves, and our people are on the enquiry for the best modes of improving their lands and increasing their crops. Upon the whole, our physical comforts are being increased, while it is believed that our moral condition, as a people, is improving. And though one of our grain crops for the present year has been cut short for the want of timely rains, yet, in view of the manifold blessings we have enjoyed, and the evils from which we have been spared, we have ample cause to render thanks to that kind Providence which hitherto has so evidently blessed our people and country.

He then calls particular attention to the public debt which he gives in all its particulars. He concludes with the following recommendation, after showing that the present revenue of the State will fall short of meeting the liabilities:

I deem it a matter, too, of the first importance, that provision should be made for the ultimate payment of the principal of the debt of the State, present and prospective, by creating a sinking fund sufficient to meet the several liabilities as they fall due.

Prudence and a wise forecast, as well as the experience of other States and governments, would seem to dictate such a course, and the debt can be more easily met and extinguished in this way. Looking to the present only, policy would seem to require it, if no other reason than that of maintaining our credit unimpaired, and thus enabling us to use it readily and upon the best terms, for extending our public works, or for other purposes. The effect of such a system would surely be to keep our State bonds at par (a very important consideration,) and in all probability to put them at a premium.

I submit to your better judgment as to the best means to be adopted for raising such a fund, advising, however, if one be provided, that its management shall be entrusted to a competent board, with a Secretary; the Public Treasurer to be made the treasurer of the board, but the funds to be kept separate and distinct, at all times, from the other funds of the State.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that by means of the liberal aid extended by the last General Assembly our main lines of Railroad improvement, are being extended east and west as rapidly as circumstances will allow. On the 12th of September, 1855, a subscription, on behalf of the State, of \$1,000,000, was made to the stock of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Company, of which the sum of \$553,000 has been paid by sale of State bonds.

The whole road from Goldsboro' to the terminus at Shepard's Point, on Beaufort harbor, is under contract, a large portion of it is graded, and another portion extending miles west from the town of Newbern has been laid with iron, and is now in use.

On the 20th September, 1855, a subscription of \$800,000 was also made by the State to the stock of the Western N. C. Railroad Company, of which the sum of \$200,000 has lately been paid by sale of bonds. The greater part of the line of this road has been surveyed, and the portion of it from Salisbury to a point near Statesville and thence to the west bank of the Catawba river has been located, and let out to contractors, and a considerable portion of it has been graded. Fuller information as to these works will no doubt be laid before you by the respective companies during your session.

I know not what calls may be made upon you at the present session for further aid to works of internal improvement. I have heretofore expressed the opinion that the State should furnish liberal aid to works of the kind, extending them as rapidly as she can, consistently with her means of doing so. It was upon this principle that the last General Assembly acted, and such I believe will be the future policy of the State. Whether further appropriations should be made at this session, and if so, to what extent, is more especially your province to determine, and is submitted to your wisdom and better judgment.

During the present year, the State Geologist, Dr. Emmons, made known to me his readiness to prepare a report of his survey of the State, so far as completed, and the matter having been brought to the attention of the Literary Board, under whose supervision the law required the report to be published, Dr. Emmons was requested to prepare it for publication; and the Board determined to have 1,000 copies printed and bound in boards, with suitable plates and explanatory maps.

The work was put to press as prepared and furnished in sheets—has all been printed, and is now in the hands of the binder, and will be ready in a short time to be laid before you.

Thus thinking, it would, in my opinion, be safer to act upon the experience of the past than to venture upon any untried experiments.

A proper administration of justice in the several counties of the State is a matter of acknowledged importance. A fair amount of labor is due and is expected from our judicial officers, but more than this should neither be expected nor required, either on grounds of policy or of justice to meritorious public servants. For if more labor is required of a Judge than he can well perform, any one who has had experience in our Courts well knows that it results in an accumulation of cases upon the docket, increasing the expenses of the counties, and rendering extra terms of the Courts necessary, and causing to suitors a large accumulation of costs and expenses.

Looking to the present arrangements of our Superior Court Circuits, it seems to me that an additional Judicial Circuit, making the 8th, should be established.

The number of Counties in the several Circuits is as follows:

1st Circuit,	10 Counties.
2nd "	11 "
3rd "	10 "
4th "	12 "
5th "	12 "
6th "	14 "
7th "	15 "

Eight of the 15 Counties in the 7th circuit are mountain counties, West of the Blue Ridge, covering a large territory traversed by many ranges of smaller mountains with indifferent roads, rendering the travel difficult and laborious. In addition to this, it will be seen that, from the present arrangement of the Courts of this circuit, any Judge, riding it, will necessarily have to cross the Blue Ridge four times. With such a circuit and such labors to perform, we may well imagine that a Judge, however diligent and laborious, would be worn down, and in a great degree, unfit for the performance of his duties, towards the latter part of the year. This may be true to some extent, and in some localities; but the evil, if it be one, I am satisfied, is much less than many have supposed. Inferior schools have in many, and indeed in most counties, been superseded by the Common Schools. But this report shows that private schools and academies have increased largely, and are still on the increase.

I am satisfied from my own observation, (and in the two years past, I have had ample opportunity to observe in traversing every section of the State) that the number of schools, male and female, especially the latter, of a high grade, is rapidly increasing in every part of the State; and I have observed it with pleasure as one of the best and surest indications of the progress of our people.

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Before leaving this subject, I deem it but an act of justice to the Superintendent of Common Schools to say that, in my opinion, he has been diligent, faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties as such, that he has done much already to benefit the country and such labor to perform, we may well imagine that a Judge, however diligent and laborious, would be worn down, and in a great degree, unfit for the performance of his duties, towards the latter part of the year.

This need of a new circuit has arisen from the creation of new counties in the 6th and 7th circuits.

But as the country is settled up, especially in the mountain part of the 7th circuit, other counties will be required and made, and the evil will be thus increased.

I am aware that this matter was brought to the notice of the last General Assembly, and that it failed to establish another circuit; but as a matter of fairness to our Superior Court Judges, allowed them in addition to their regular salaries the sum of \$90 for each court held by them on a circuit, over and above twelve.

The sun of \$8,000 out of the Literary Fund was also appropriated, each year, for the use of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind.

Applications have, from time to time, been made to me by the principals of schools in different sections of the State, to be furnished with arms for their pupils from the State arsenals, with a view to making military tactics a part of their instruction. The law making no provision for such cases, I was compelled to refuse a compliance with all such applications. Arms suitable for schools may be obtained from the general government, in part of the State's annual quota of arms derived from that source.

I recommend that the Governor of the State be authorized to furnish such arms to schools, bond being given for their safe keeping and return, as in the case of volunteer companies.

A knowledge of the duties of the soldier, in a country like ours, having no regular military system, is highly important. Every citizen is liable to be called upon to discharge these duties and properly instructed in his youth, would be ready in manhood, at his country's call, to step forward either for command or to serve as a well drilled soldier in the ranks. For an American citizen, that system of education is most perfect which enables him to perform his duty best, under any and all circumstances.

It is an entire mistake to suppose that such a system would foster a military spirit dangerous to the peace and good order of the country.

It has been practically introduced in many of the States of the Union, with no such results;

who should be required to report them, together with the cases in his own circuit, to the Governor of the State, to be laid before each General Assembly.

I communicate herewith a copy of the third Annual Report of Mr. Wiley, State Superintendent of Common Schools, being his report for the year 1855. I am informed by him that his report for the present year will be made at an earlier day.

The one herewith sent will be found to contain much valuable information on the subject of education in the State, and especially as to the condition and prospects of our Common Schools, and many valuable suggestions are made for the improvement of the system. The statements made from pages 33 to 37 of the report, are especially interesting. Copies of this report will be laid upon your desks.

At the institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind there are some 87 pupils. The same general remarks will apply to this institution, and a report will be submitted to you by the Directors thereof.

The revenue law, passed at the last session,

has in several respects, been found difficult to construe, and needs revising and explaining in many particulars. Some of the difficulties arising under it will present themselves on a careful examination. Others can be pointed out by the accounting officers of the State, to whom questions of practical difficulty have often been presented by the officers whose duty it is to collect the public taxes.

If is of the first importance that these difficulties be removed, in order that our taxes may be uniform, and also for the reason that in cases of doubt, the State is usually the loser—the collecting officers not being willing to collect the tax by distress and incur the risk of a suit by the owner of the property distrained.

Since your last session, Mr. Attorney General Ransom tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Joseph B. Bachelor, Esq., with the advice of the Council of State, was appointed to fill the vacancy. It will be your duty to elect an Attorney General, to enter upon the duties of his office after your session shall have ended.

State Solicitors are also to be elected for the 1st, 6th and 7th Judicial Circuits.

I herewith transmit to you a letter and enclosure thereto, addressed to me by the Hon. John H. Wheeler, Minister to the Republic of Nicaragua, in relation to the forcible seizure, on or about the 18th July, 1855, of certain slaves of his persons in Philadelphia, while he was passing through it, on his way New York City, from which place it was his purpose to embark for Nicaragua.

These slaves were the domestic servants of Mr. Wheeler and family, and it was his intention to take them abroad with him as such. Their seizure and removal, violently and against the will of the owner, and under the circumstances stated, was a high-handed outrage, and is believed not to have been warranted, even in a civil point of view, by the laws of Pennsylvania. I have received a subsequent letter from Mr. Wheeler in which he states that he has caused an action for damages to be instituted against one of the parties to the act complained of, and the he expressed the hope that this State will aid in the prosecution of it, as has been done by other States under similar circumstances.

They are now ready to serve the public, and will be pleased to wait on all who may favor them with a call. They flatter themselves that with them will go will give satisfaction to all.

Orders from a distance will be promptly and strictly attended to.

Room No. 2, in the second story of J. & F. Garrett's Store, on West Market street.

October 30, 1855.

(44:1y)

I recommend the matter to your favorable consideration.

By virtue of a resolution passed at the last session, the Hon. David L. Swain was appointed by me as agent to procure documentary evidence of the State. The matter is mentioned now merely to say that a more particular and definite communication on the subject will be submitted in the course of the season.

The Governor was also authorized to procure a copy of Tryon's North Carolina paper from Harvard College.

Gov. Swain was kind enough to undertake the duty also, and procured a copy of Tryon's Letter Book, while Governor of the Province of North Carolina, which more definite information will be given in the above promised communication.

It is important that the question should be determined by the high judicial authority in the country.

I am satisfied from my own observation,

(and in the two years past, I have had ample opportunity to observe in traversing every section of the State) that the number of schools, male and female, especially the latter, of a high grade, is rapidly increasing in every part of the State; and I have observed it with pleasure as one of the best and surest indications of the progress of our people.

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THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.
Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

Close of the Volume.

Three more papers after this week will close the first volume of the *Times*. We are under lasting obligations to our friends for their many favors, and hope our efforts during the year have not failed to meet their approbation. The *Times* was an experiment, and at the close of the first year, we are happy to state, it has been successful. It is now firmly established and is growing rapidly into public favor. The question is decided, and North Carolina can and will support an Educational and Literary paper.

We refer our readers to the new prospectus for the second volume, in which they will see how we are providing for the future. The *Times* is to be greatly enlarged, equal to four additional columns of reading matter. This will occasion a much larger expense on our part, for which, however, we only ask an additional increase to our circulation. We ask for five thousand new subscribers, which we hope our friends will not consider extravagant, as we intend to increase the merits of the *Times* as fast as they increase our patronage.

The most of our readers will find the cross mark on their paper for this week, and as we are making a great outlay for new materials and for contributions to the next volume, we will be very glad if they will decide to give us an invitation to continue our visits to their fire side during the next year. Please send \$2 bills as the latest fashion of the *Times*. In all such cases, the deed will be taken for the will.

Prize Stories.

We propose to give \$20.00 for the best story of 15 columns. For the second best, we will give \$10.00. Persons intending to compete for the Prizes will direct their articles without name, to "Editors Times, Greensboro, N. C." who will secure competent and impartial judges. A separate envelope should be enclosed containing name of story and address of the author, to be opened after the decision has been made.

All articles which do not take the Prizes, will be the property of the Proprietors of this paper, to be used or not as they may decide. All articles to be sent by 20th of December, endorsed "Prize."

GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.—We see quite a large number of gentlemen in attendance on the annual session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. We hope to be able to give their proceedings next week.

THE ADDRESS.—The Rev. A. P. Repton, will deliver an address on Odd Fellowship to-day, in the Methodist church, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Legislature.

As nearly the only business done in the Legislature during the past week was the introduction of Bills and Petitions, we have neglected to report the proceedings. They have chalked out a heavy work, and when they get in earnest in the way of acting on the Bills introduced, we will give a full report.

REV. WM. H. BOBBITT.—This devoted Pastor, having served the Methodist congregation of this place during the two years past, has been assigned by the Conference to another field of labor. His ministrations while with us were most faithful and successful. The membership of the Church has nearly doubled, and his financial condition is much improved. The prayers and warmest affections of his congregation go with him; and we bespeak for him to the church in Fayetteville, a happy and successful year.

Ir.—This is a little world, but it is often found in company with great undertakings. And not pretending to say what others would do under certain circumstances, but if we had the management of the town Treasury, such a sight as walking around the Court House shot deep in mud would be one of the things that were, if a rock pavement could be instrumental in producing a change. And again, we would not subject our beautiful ladies to the immense fatigue of walking

half a mile just to cross the streets. If a hint to the wise is sufficient, may we not expect to awake from our morning slumbers so long, and find a change come over the spirit of our dreams?

North Carolina Conference.

The Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, closed its sessions in this place on Thursday evening of last week. The weather was cool, but most delightful; and we are confident our town was never more crowded with visitors. We believe no town in North Carolina ever enjoyed the honor and the pleasure of entertaining so many of the beautiful and fair daughters of the Old North State. We very much fear they were not so pleasantly provided for, on account of the vast crowd, and would bespeak another visit before forming an opinion of the hospitalities of the place.

The number of ministers in attendance was about 130, scarcely a single member of the Conference being absent. The oldest member, we are informed, is the Rev. James Reid, who has answered to the calling of the roll for forty-one successive years, and now appears as strong and as effective as the youngest member.

Bishop Early announced the appointments for the ensuing year, as follows:

APPOINTMENTS.

Raleigh District: Robt. O. Burton, P. E. Raleigh—Jas. H. Wheeler.
" City Mission—Jas. Reid.
" Colored Mission—R. T. Heflin.
" Circuit—Gaston Farrow.

Henderson and Clarksville—John Tillett.

Granville—Peter H. Joyner and Moses J. Hunt.

Person—Philemon W. Archer.

Hillsboro—John W. Pearson.

" Circuit—Henry Gray and Al-

len W. Mangum.

Warren—Theophilus W. Moore.

Roanoke—John N. Andrew and Oscar J. Brent.

Roanoke Colored Mission—P. W. Yarell.

Chapel Hill—H. T. Hudson.

Eno Mission—To be supplied.

Thos. S. Campbell, President of War-

renton Female College.

Rufus T. Heflin was re-elected Editor of the North Carolina Christian Advocate.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT:

N. H. D. Wilson, P. E.

Greensboro—Numa F. Reid, Joshua Be-

thel, Supernumerary.

Guilford—John M. Gunn.

Uhura—Nathan A. Hooker.

Normal College—Thomas B. James.

Montgomery—Joseph C. Thomas.

Rockingham—Peter Doub, T. L. Triplett.

Deep River—Williamson Harris.

Haw River—Robt. P. Bibb.

River Mission—Sam'l. Robertson.

Franklinville—Marcus L. Wood.

Alamance—Sam'l. J. Spots.

Wentworth—Benj. M. Williams.

Wm. Closs, Agent for Greensboro' Fe-

male College.

SALISBURY DISTRICT:

Wm. Barringer, P. E.

Salisbury—Robt. G. Barrett.

Rowan—Marcus C. Thomas.

East Rowan—Isaac F. Keerans.

Mocksville—Thos. B. Ricks.

Iredell—Wm. Carter, W. W. Albee, Sup.

Alexander—Bedford B. Shelton,

South Iredell—Wm. C. Gannon.

Wilkes—Charles M. Anderson.

Surry—Simeon D. Peeler.

Forsyth—S. H. Helsabeck.

Winston—Jas. E. Mann.

Davison—Shockley D. Adams, George W.

Farabee, Supernumerary.

Blue Ridge Mission—To be supplied.

Fisher's River Mission—To be supplied.

DANVILLE DISTRICT:

Junius P. Moore, P. E.

Danville—Jas. L. Fisher.

Yancey—Jas. P. Simpson.

Leasburg—John W. Lewis.

Halifax—Alfred Norman

" Col. Mission—J. H. Jefferson.

Stanton—Caswell W. King.

Pittsylvania—Wm. M. Jordan.

Franklin—John D. Haledst.

Allegany Mission—Washington D. Mea-

cham.

Patrick—Isaac W. Avent.

Stokes—John S. Davis.

Germanton—Jas. B. Bobbitt.

Jas. Chas. Phillips.

Jas. Jamison, President of Danville

Female College.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT:

Robt. J. Carson, P. E.

Washington—Tho. P. Ricaud.

Tar River—Lemon Shill, Jas. F. Smoot,

J. W. Floyd, Supernumerary.

Plymouth—Tho. W. Guthrie.

Williamston—Henry H. Gibbons, George

Evan Wyche.

Tabor—Lyngurn S. Burkhead.

Columbia—Jas. B. Baily.

Matamuskeet—W. B. Richardson.

Bath Mission—To be supplied.

Neuse—Isham H. Hill.

NEW BERNE DISTRICT:

Ira T. Wyche, P. E.

Newberne, Centenary—Abraham Weaver.

" Andrew Chapel—W. M. Walsh.

" Circuit—Jos. Wheeler.

Snow Hill—David W. Doub.

Wilson—Benj F. Long.

Goldsboro—John S. Long.

Everettville—C. P. Jones.

Smithfield—Clarendon M. Pepper.

Duplin—Dugay C. Johnson.

Onslow—Geo. W. Heptinstall.

Trent—Sam'l. D. Dizer.

Beaufort Ann St. Church—L. L. Hendren.

Purvis Chapel Mission—To be supplied.

Kinston—James W. Wheeler.

Sam'l M. Frost, President of Goldsboro' Female College.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT:

D. B. Nicholson, P. E.

Wilmington; Front Street—C. F. Deems.

do. Fifth St.—J. W. Tucker.

Topsail—Wm T. Clegg.

New Hanover and Onslow Mission—W.

S. Chaffin.

Sampson—Jos B. Martin, A. D. Beets.

Bladen—Dan'l Culbreth.

Mr. Douglass was a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and at the time of his death, was Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the State. The

members of Buena Vista Lodge, and preachers of the Conference met at Col. Sloan's on Sunday afternoon, whence they followed the body of the deceased, in procession, to the Methodist Church, where an appropriate funeral discourse was delivered by Dr. Deems. The mournful procession then marched to the grave yard, and consigned his remains to the earth, to rest until the resurrection morn.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference are tendered to the citizens of Greensboro for their generous hospitality during the session.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference are tendered to the officers and congregation of the Presbyterian Church for the use of their house of worship, so kindly granted us during the session of the Conference.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference are tendered to the North Carolina, the Wilmington and Weldon, and to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies, for their kindness in passing the members of this body over their roads for half-price.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of Greensboro and the N. C. Advocate.

Bishop Early announced the appointments for the ensuing year, as follows:

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Warren—Theophilus W. Moore.

Roanoke—John N. Andrew and Oscar J. Brent.

Roanoke Colored Mission—P. W. Yarell.

Chapel Hill—H. T. Hudson.

Eno Mission—To be supplied.

Thos. S. Campbell, President of War-

Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.
PART II.

BY LUCILLE G. BROWN.

Out! could I think when thou art far from me—
When other scenes in beauty come and flee—
Thy soul through all life's joys and misery—
Tare' ev'ry cheerful laugh, thro' ev'ry sigh—
Tame only heart th' pleasure or th' woe—
Would true remain? 'twere all I'd ask to know.

Oh, say that time no absence may not change
Thy heart, nor sever thy holy sympathies;
Say that where'er in life thy thy lot to range,
Thou'l ne'er forget the sacred ties
That bind in links of canary each heart—
Long since united, never more to part.

I'll ask no more! The sweetest flower
Whose perfume floats on ev'ry passing breeze
Shall make lovely my darkest hour!

Farewell! Forget me not when others gaze
Ensnared on thee! Let thy every thought
Center on home, and—Farewell Me Not!
Bridgeport, Ct., 1856.

The Temperance Army.

BY VIATOR.
The Temperance army, with banners unfurled,
Is shaking the fox, with a mighty commotion;
Their triumphs are spreading all over the world
Not only on land, but upon the wide ocean;
From hill and from dale, the evening's wall,
Gives proof that they in the conflict prevail;
And the temperance banner in triumph shall
wave.

No weeping has ever been heard where they
go—
No anguish and sorrow have ever succeeded;
A balm they apply, for the healing of woe,
And succor they give at the time it is needed.
The yielding confess, that they conquer to bless
And turn not away from the cry of distress,

And the temperance banner, in triumph shall
wave.

O'er the land of the free, and the home of the
brave.

There a patriot heart, in the land,
Which beats not responsive with warm app-
eration.

Who would for a moment, discourage the band,
Or put out the light, which now shines on
the nation?

No, let all the wise, rather furnish supplies,
And join with Freemen, who are winning the
prize:

Then the temperance banner, in triumph shall
wave.

O'er the land of the free, and the home of the
brave.

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap
medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well
understood. It is the sunny side of existence.

"Prayer and provender hinder no man's
journey," is a good old saying, but some
people who have plenty of time for the
latter, have mighty later, for the former,
even when they are at home. A
Tennessean correspondent writes:—

"The Rev. Mr. Derwell, a pious and
curious old Methodist minister, went from
Tennessee to Kentucky, in 1852, to visit his
relative, the Hon. William Bolton. The host
was not a religious man, but was a
gentleman, and invited the minister to have
family worship every evening. While he
was yet visiting there Judge Cone and his
wife, from Nashville, arrived to pass
the night, and Mr. Bolton being a little
embarrassed, said to the old minister, as
he brought out the Bible, that he had better
not be short, as the Judge was probably
not accustomed to such things."

"Very well, very well," said he; and
reading a single verse, he knelt down and
prayed, "O Lord, we are very poor and
we know thou art able and willing to supply
all our wants, but Cousin William says
that Judge Cone and his wife, from Nash-
ville are here, and are not used to family
worship, and however needy we are, there
is no time to spare in telling them our
wants. Amen."

The Judge was taken all aback, and so
was Cousin William. They both pressed
the old gentleman to conduct the service in
his own way, which he did to their great
edification.

The following rich scene recently oc-
curred in one of our private schools:

"Ah, Pat," exclaimed the school mis-
tress to a very thick headed urchin, into
whose muddy brain she was attempting to
beat the alphabet, "I'm afraid you won't
learn anything. Now, what's that letter?"

"Sure, I don't know, ma'am," replied
Pat.

"I thought you'd recollect that."

"Why, ma'am?"

"Because it has got a dot over the top
of it."

"Och, ma'am, an' I thought it was a fly
spee!"

"Well—now remember—it is I."

"You, ma'am?"

"No, no—not U, but I."

"Not I, but you, ma'am—how's that?"

"Not you, but I, blackhead."

"O, yes, now I'll have it, ma'am. You
mean to say, not I but you are a black-
head."

"Fool!" exclaimed the pedagogue,
almost bursting with rage.

LADIES VS. GENTLEMAN.—Three
things that a lady cannot do:

1. She cannot pass a millinery shop
without stopping.

2. She cannot see a piece of lace without
asking the price.

3. She cannot see a baby without kiss-
ing it.

A lady of our acquaintance, turns the
tables on the gentlemen as follows:

1. He cannot go through the house and
shut the door after him.

2. He cannot have a shirt to suit him.

3. He can never be satisfied with the
ladies' fashions.

Death to the Hoops.

Hoops are to be done away with; a new
invention has sprung into existence, in the
shape of an air tube petticoat. They
are just the *cheese* for ladies, when they
go to church or theatre, or any crowded
place. A friend says that nothing is more
convenient than the tubular or air petti-
coat. It consists of numberless linings of
India rubber tubes, sewed around a petti-
coat, all communicating with one another.
Corresponding with these, is a moveable
tube which is left in the pocket, and
which may be easily carried to the mouth.
By blowing into this tube, the petticoat
swells at will, and assumes any proportion
required. Does an elegant lady wish to ride
in a carriage where there is little room? Do
ten persons wish to sit at a table where six
persons would be uncomfortable? The
only thing to be done is to let some air out
by means of a small faucet, and the bell
becomes as slender as a sylpide of the
opera, and her dress is not crumpled.
When dinner is over, or when about to
leave her carriage, with a puff or two the
volume of air is easily replaced.

The clown in Welch's circus, the
other evening, speaking in relation to this
invention, thought that it would go a great
way in mitigating the punishment of the
lords of creation, as the wife would take
to blowing herself up instead of the bus-
band. What think ye, ladies, is this a
true bill?

Dominique, the French Harlequin.
Dominique was the most popular *harlequin* of
France, during the time of President
Harley. He had not only an active body,
but an intelligent mind. Dominique met
the President at a public library, and gave
him some information regarding the several
curiosities of the places, to which the
librarian was not competent. The magis-
trate was so much pleased that, without
knowing his connexions, he invited him to
dine. Every person at the table, excepting
Harley, knew the votary of Terpsichore,
and one of them whispered to Harley his
character and situation. The President im-
mediately became offended with Dominique
for accepting his invitation; and, mortified at the affront which his guests
had been exposed, stepped up to Dominique,
and rudely asked him who and what he was.
"My Lord," said the buffoon.

"I am both your relation and your suc-
cessor?" "How so?" said the President,
boiling with rage. "Your great grand-
father," rejoined the humorist, "was Harley
Premier, your grandsire Harley
Deux, your father Harley *Trois*; you, my
Lord, Harley *quatre*, and myself am Harley
quin." All were diverted by this sally,
and Dominique continued in this place,
and conducted not a little, by his good
humor, to the mirth and spirit of the com-
pany.

The Farmer.

Important to Wheat Growers in North Carolina.

At the meeting of the Scientific Asso-
ciation in Albany, this summer, some
private conversation ensued upon the comparative
merits of the grains grown in the
West, North and South. It was observed
that Southern flour had largely the pre-
ference in the West Indies and South
America, on account of its being dry and
free from objections expressed by some
concerning the shape and appearance of the former
style.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES.
Let Every One Read.

1 DOZ.—Republican Landmarks, the Views
and Opinions of American Statesmen, on
Foreign Immigration, being a Collection of
Statistics of Population, Pauperism, Crime,
etc. With an Inquiry into the Crime of
the United States Government, and its policy
on the subject of Immigration, Naturalization
of Aliens, etc. By John P. Sanderson.

1 DOZ.—A defense of the American Po-
litical System, as opposed to the encroachments of
Foreign Influence, and especially to the inter-
ference of the Papacy in the political interests and
affairs of the United States. By Thomas R.
Whitney.

Just received, and for sale, by
June E. W. OGBURN.

NEW BOOKS.
Scott's Bible in 3 Volumes.
Complete Analysis of the Bible by West
Cyclopedia of Missions by Newcomb.
Lorenzo Dow's Complete Works.
Family and Pocket Bibles in great variety.
Hymns Books, Methodist, Presbyterian and
Baptist. E. W. OGBURN.

BOARD AT NORMAL COLLEGE.
A meeting of the citizens, the fol-
lowing was established as the price
of Board for the next three terms:—Board includ-
ing every thing necessary, except washing and
fuel, per adavance, \$60 per month.
Paid at the end of the Term, \$60 per month.
Washington, D. C., July 75.

This will reduce the necessary expenses to about
\$105 per annum, for the highest rates.
Next term commences September 17.

B. CRAVEN.
Sept. 2, 1856. 31-tf

3 DOZ.—The great IRON WHEEL ex-
amined, or false spokes extracted,
and an exhibition of ELDER GRAVES, its
Builder. By W. G. Brownlow, Editor of Brown-
low's Knoxville Whig.

Just received and for sale by
June, 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

SIX MINUTE CHURNS.
ANOTHER Lot of these Celebrated
Hydro Thermal Churns just at hand at
Manufacturer's prices, only adding freight.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that ap-
plication will be made to the ensuing Leg-
islature of North Carolina for a special act pro-
hibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, within
three miles of New Garden Boarding School in
Guilford County.

JOSEPH NEWLIN, Clk.
11th Mo. 5th 1856. [46]

FLY IN THE WHEAT—HOW TO DESTROY IT.—We have heard complaints of
the fly in the wheat from farmers in nearly
all of the adjacent counties. The early
seeded wheat and the warm weather that has
since continued for weeks, has in the
first place furnished the fly with good
picking, and a good season for propagation.

It is very desirable that this pest be
cleared out at once, and destroyed so as to
prevent their reappearance in the spring.
The Southern Planter recommends all who
have this calamitous visitation, to try the
remedy proposed by James A. Cochran,

of Augusta, sanctioned as it is by his exper-
ience for several years.

It is simply to apply from one to two
bushels of water-slacked—not air shocked—
lime per acre, to the wheat when the dew
or other moisture is on the wheat; so that
the lime will readily make a ley which will
run down the groove of the blade to
the indus of the fly, or as it then is,
maggot. The same application, made in
the spring if not found fully effective in
the fall, Mr. Cochran found to rid him
almost entirely of this pest.

The hands that apply the lime, handle
it with impunity if they will only keep
their hands well greased. Mr. Cochran
used small tins, like the dippers used for
sugar and coffee by the grocers, to scatter
it. But on land that will bear the tread of
horses a broadcasting machine will answer
much the best purpose.—*Fredericksburg Herald*.

J. D. CUMMING. C. W. STYRON.
CUMMING & STYRON,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**A GENERAL assortment of Hard-
ware, Grain and Grass Scythes, Nails,
Cordage, &c. R. G. LINDSAY,
N. E. corner of Elm & Market.
April, 1856.**

New Books.
Miss Murray's Letters.
Widow Bedot papers, Memoirs
of Sidney Smith, Pickwick Papers,
T. S. Arthur's work, Nickabock,
Earnest Lindwood, India the pearl of
Pearl River, The New Purchase, Forrest Tragedy
and other Tales Edith the Quakeress,
Campfire of the Redmen &c.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.
A GOOD second-hand Carriage for
a sale very cheap. Apply soon to
July 11, 1856. R. G. LINDSAY.

**Passengers to
NORMAL COLLEGE.**
A TWO HUNDRED DOLLAR HACK will be
carried to the MAIL and PASSENGERS to the
College.

The distance is SIX MILES; first-rate road;

fair, TWENTY-FIVE cents.

All boxes, bundles, &c., for any person at
Normal, will be promptly delivered, if addressed
to my care at *Normal*.
June 20, 1856. H. H. SMALL.

(26:tf)

**HOWLAND & BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.**

RE prepared to receive and dispose of, ad-
vantageously, any quantity of flour from
Orange, Alamanca, Guilford and neighboring
counties. Many years experience with every
facility and ability enables us to guarantee sat-
isfaction and promptness in all sales. We have
sold for, and refer to among many others:

HOB. THOS. RUFFIN, Alamanca,
JOHN NEWLIN, do
P. A. HOLY, do
W. R. ALBRIGHT, do
J. H. HAUGHTON, Chatham,
A. H. LINDLEY, do
P. C. CAMERON, Orange,
JOHN F. LYON, do
W. J. BINGHAM, Randolph,
JOHN LONG, Randolph,
E. G. BEADE, Person,
G. H. WILLIAMS, do
Feb. 6. 6:1lyr.

LAMPS.
A large lot of FLUID LAMPS just received
at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.

**TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common
Schools, kept constantly on hand by** E. W. OGBURN.

LAMP RECEIVED. by N. C. R.
R., a large lot of Nails, Iron, Maleable Cast-
ings, Springs, Axles, Carriage Trimings, &c.
English, German and Briar Scythes and Hoes,
Lock, Breast and Drawing Chains; Mill Saw
Files, Rasps and Chisels, &c. Cheap
RANKIN & MCLEAN.

October 30, 1856. (44:tf)

FARMERS HALL, Raleigh, N. C.

PLAN OF SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES.

30,000 Numbers corresponding with those on
the Tickets are placed in one Wheel. The
Prizes are placed in another Wheel. A Num-
ber is drawn from the Number Wheel, and at
the same time a Prize is drawn from the
Wheel. The Prize drawn is placed against
the Number drawn. This operation is repeated
until all the Prizes are drawn out.

IN ORDERING TICKETS.

Enclose the money to our address for the
Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will
be forwarded by first mail.

The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will
be sent to purchasers immediately after the
drawing.

Purchasers will please write their signa-
tures plain, and give their Post Office, County
and State.

Remember that every Prize is drawn,
and payable in full without deduction.

All Prizes of \$1,000 and under, paid
immediately after the drawing—other Prizes
at the usual time of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential.

Prizes tickets called or renewed in other
Tickets at either office.

CERTIFICATE OF PAYMENT.